

1982 WL 189304 (S.C.A.G.)

Office of the Attorney General

State of South Carolina

May 25, 1982

\*1 D. G. Askins, Jr., M.D.  
1115 North Main Street  
Marion, South Carolina 29571

Dear Dr. Askins:

Thank you for your letter of May 20, 1982, concerning senatorial representation in the district in which Marion County is located.

As you correctly note, Marion County is a part of District No. 11, and each of the four senators from that district represents the entire district. None of the senators representing District No. 11 are residents of Marion County, but each of them has the same responsibility with respect to the entire district as do the other senators. To a large extent, the county lines within the district may be considered as having been abolished, although there are some provisions of law with respect to certain applications, not relevant here, where a resident senator possesses some particular rights. These do not include the right to override the votes of other senators, but in some instances, the resident senator is required to be among those voting on certain recommendations. Each senatorial seat therefore within a district does not have any boundary.

There are no 'county' senators as such; instead, the reapportionment decisions of the United States Supreme Court require such district considerations so as to bring about a proper application of the one-man, one-vote principle.

The plan under which the Senate is presently reapportioned is [Section 2-1-60, Code of Laws, 1976](#).

Very truly yours,

Daniel R. McLeod  
Attorney General

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